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HUBAM CLOVER

(Annual White Flowering Sweetclover)

A Main Crop for the Mineral-Rich Lime Soils of the South and Southwest

Hubam Clover is an annual fall, winter and spring crop for the mineral-rich limestone soils of North America. It is the first sweetclover as the result of natural selection out of the Biennial White Flowering kind to become adapted to the lime soils of the cotton lands of the South and Southwest, and is widely adapted for soil building, grazing and green manure. The deep penetrating root system makes available those sub-soil minerals so essential to the normal development, growth, and production of plant life, animal life, and beneficial bacteria. Stiff soils become loose and easy to work, and an increased moisture-holding capacity of upper layer of soil results.

Hubam is not a new clover. It was first found growing wild in Alabama about 1900 or 1906, and was given the name of Hubam about 1912 or 1914. Hubam is rapidly increasing in popularity due to the length of time over which it is adaptable for planting and it has many uses. It may be successfully planted from September to May, growing thick and leafy during long periods of cool moist weather, the most rapid growth developing as warm weather approaches.

Hubam in Crop Rotation

In general, it is grown as a main crop in rotation with other cultivated crops such as corn, cotton, oats and sorghums. Two weeks before first corn planting date is the most practical time to sow.

Hubam supplies spring and summer grazing, to be followed by late summer or fall-seeded crops of sorghums and sudan.

It follows plowed-out sod of Rhodes grass or Bermuda grass to improve sod-bound conditions of the soil. Conversely Hubam prepares soil for perennial grasses such as Rhodes grass, blue stem, bermuda, grama grasses, and others.



TWO MONTHS' GROWTH OF HUBAM READY TO PLOW UNDER. HOLDS THE SOIL DURING SPRING MONTHS.

—Soil Conservation Service



A MATURE CROP OF HUBAM LAND READY FOR A FALL CROP OF SUDAN OR SORGHUM.

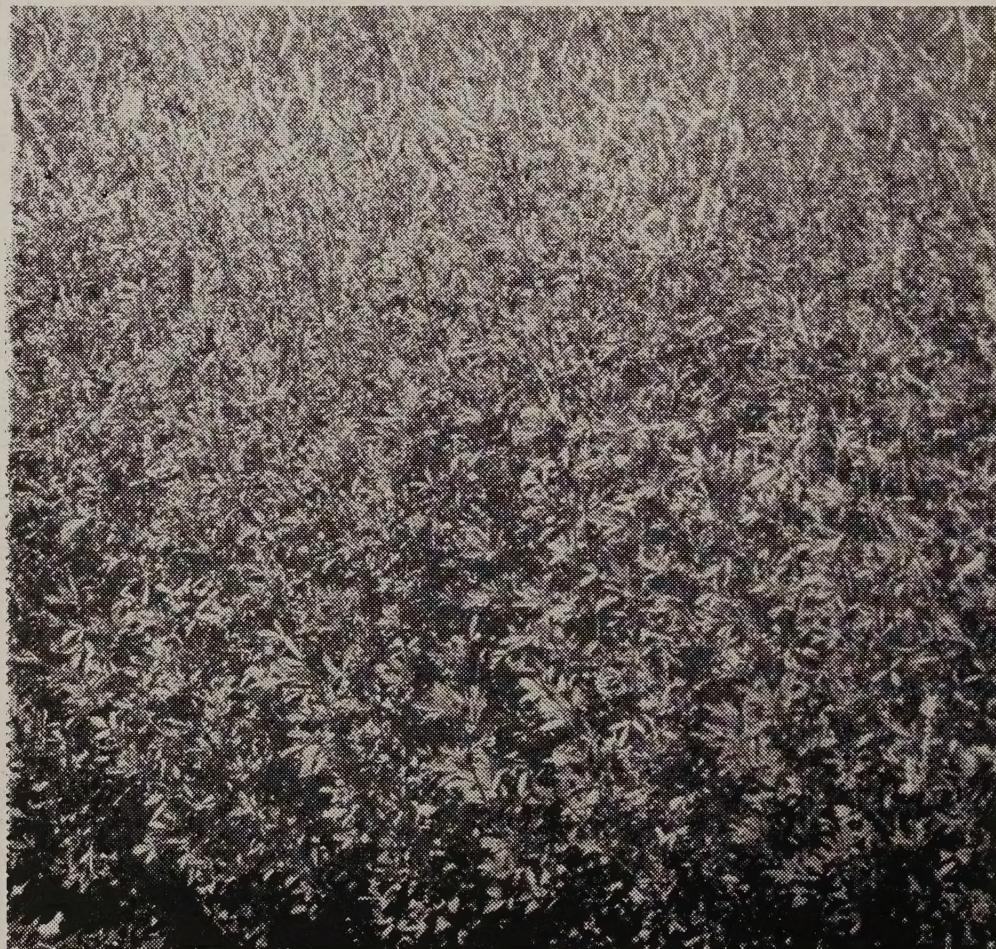
Hubam Clover, When to Plow Out

It may be plowed out when very young or during successive stages of maturity, depending on amount of organic matter and green manure required for succeeding crops. It produces three to twelve tons per acre green weight. The root system, comprising one-third of the weight of top growth, returns this additional amount to the soil.

A Crop to Grow With Other Crops

Hubam is a companion crop for Johnson grass to improve quality of hay and grazing, to prolong the grazing period, and to improve the soil for better stands of grass during summer and fall. Where Johnson grass is to be eradicated, Hubam Clover loosens the soil and checks the deep growth of grass, fitting the soil for easy plowing.

It is a companion crop for Rescue grass for spring hay, prolongs the grazing period and improves the soil for the succeeding crop.



100 DAYS' GROWTH AFTER PLANTING.

In long season areas it may be sown with oats for hay, grazing and soil building. In the short season areas it provides grazing and soil building after oat harvest, thereby preparing land for fall seeding of grain. Row planting gives same returns in soil building, and grazing as broadcast planting.

Hubam Clover discourages the spread and growth of root-rot in cotton fields. It builds up the soil to the extent that better crops are produced the second year than the first. In long season areas there is sufficient soil building after the crop matures in July to grow a fall crop of sudan and sorghums. Then a crop of oats, corn, cotton or other crops may be grown to advantage the following spring without injury to the soil and loss of high yields.

In Irrigated Regions

Hubam can be planted and plowed under when young to prepare a mellow, loamy, seed bed for vegetable crops. In warm weather it makes rapid growth to plow under, quickly decaying. Even very young plants develop long roots.

For Citrus Orchards

Hubam was early recognized as a soil building crop and for protection to the young trees in early spring. The tall growth when plowed under will supply eight to twelve tons of green manure per acre.

For Grazing Sheep

For late spring and early summer no other clover crop thus far has been found more useful. The long season of growth and feed value keep sheep in excellent flesh long after other grazing crops have matured.

For Dairy Cows

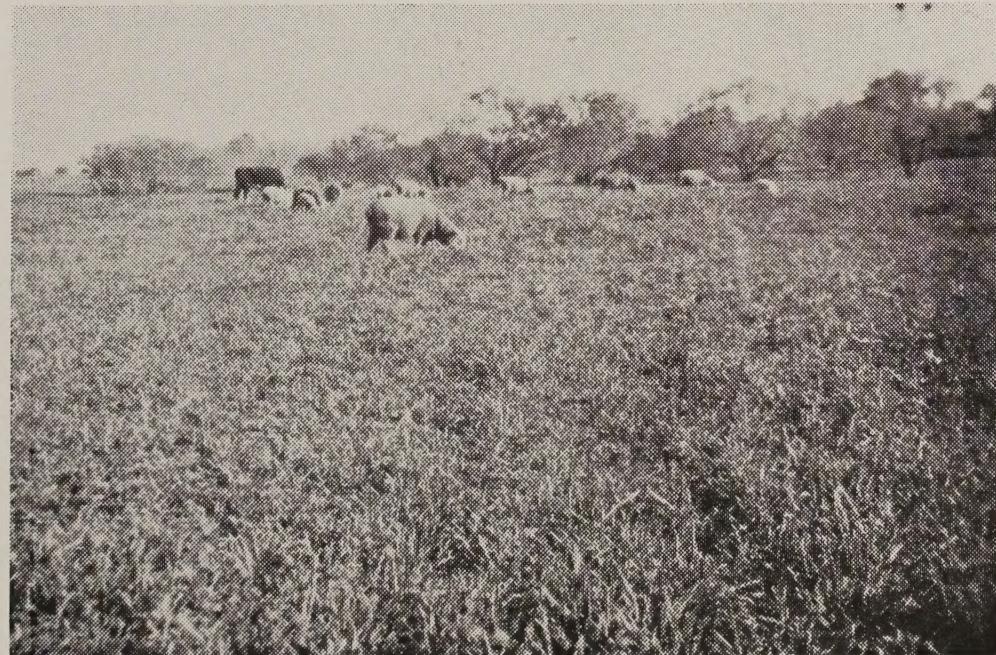
As it furnishes abundant and rich grazing, it may be planted several times early and late to take advantage of young vigorous leafy growth, for increasing milk production and maintaining health of the animals.

For Beef Cattle and Horses

Many ranchers and farmers depend on it for the long extended period of grazing, and the body-building minerals furnished with less mineral and protein supplementary feeds needed.

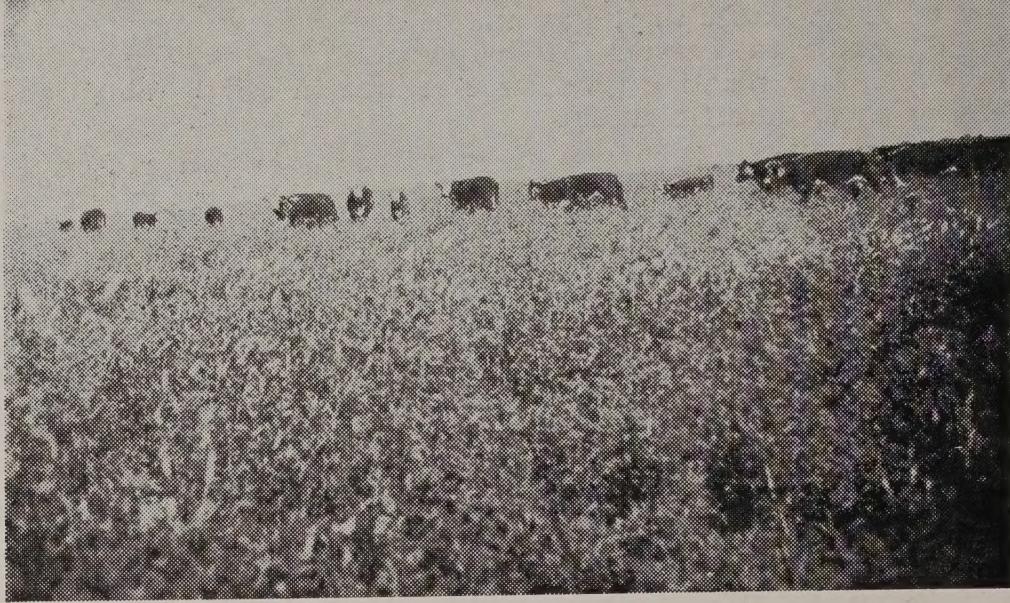
In the Nitrogen Cycle

The penetrating power of the root enables Hubam to improve the soil texture and the bacteria which live in the nodules fix the free nitrogen of the air into available plant food. When these bacteria are not naturally present, the correct culture for Hubam may be easily and inexpensively mixed with the seed before sowing. The nitrogen which the bacteria are supplying gives plants rich



—Essar Ranch

SHEEP ON HUBAM CLOVER AND OATS.
SHEEP KEEP HUBAM CLOSE-GRAZED.



—Essar Ranch

PRIZE HEREFORD CATTLE FATTEN ON HUBAM CLOVER.

green color, makes them grow normally, and increases the protein feeding value of the legume and also of the succeeding crop. Nitrogen may be supplied from the air, from decayed organic matter, or from commercial sources. Bacteria require this nitrogen in order to bring about the decay of plants.

Hubam increases crop yields on soils low in fertility while they are being brought back to normal fertility. Fertile soils, well supplied with organic matter, bring crops to uniform maturity, improve the grades, and their keeping qualities.



EMERALD WHITE FLOWERING SWEETCLOVER

Emerald White Flowering Sweetclover

A new annual for the Southwest, especially suitable for hay and grazing, having numerous leafy fine stems, all arising from the crown of the plant. It recovers rapidly under close grazing.



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